opsule

magnum, os magnum. 2. Head-shaped; having a rounded extrem-

ity. [L. caput (capit-), head] capitation (kap-i-tā'shun). A system of medical reimbursement wherein the provider is paid an annual fee per covered patient by an insurer or other financial source, which aggregate fees are intended to reimburse all provided services. [L.L. capitatio, fr.

cap i tel·lum (kap-i-tel'ŭm). 1. syn capitulum (1). 2. syn capituhum of humerus. [L. dim. of caput, head]

cap i to ped al (kap-i-tō-ped'al). Relating to the head and the feet. [L. caput, head, + pes (ped-), foot]

ca pit u la (kă-pit'ū-lă). Plural of capitulum.

ca pit u lar (kă-pit'ū-lăr). Relating to a capitulum.

ca pit u lum, pl. ca pit u la (kă-pit'ū-lum, -lă) [TA]. 1 [NA]. A small head or rounded articular extremity of a bone. SYN capitellum (1). SEE ALSO caput. 2. The bloodsucking, probing, sensing, and holdfast mouthparts of a tick, including the basal supporting structure; relative size and shape of mouthparts forming the c. are characteristic for the genera of hard ticks. [L. dim. of caput, head]

c. hu'meri [TA], syn c. of humerus. c. of humerus [TA], the small rounded eminence on the lateral half of the distal end of the humerus for articulation with the radius. SYN c. humeri [TA], capitellum (2), little head of humerus.

Caplan, Anthony, British physician, 1907-1976. SEE C. nodules, under nodule, syndrome.

Cap no cy to pha ga (kap no-sī-tof a-ga). A genus of Gram-negative, fusiform bacteria that require carbon dioxide for growth and exhibits gliding motility; associated with human periodontal disease; type species is C. ochracea (formerly Bacteroides

C. canimor'sus, a bacterial species linked to infections from dog bites (including bacteremia, endocarditis, and meningitis. Formerly designated DF-2 by the CDC. These infections usually occur in patients with impaired immune systems.

cap no gram (kap'nō-gram). A continuous record of the carbon dioxide content of expired air. [G. kapnos, smoke, + gramma, something written]

cap no graph (kap'nō-graf). Instrument by which a continuous graph of the carbon dioxide content of expired air is obtained.

capnometry (cap'-nom-ĕ-trē). Measurement of CO2 in the proximal airway during inspiration and expiration. End tidal CO2 (or CO₂ at the end of exspiration) is particularly useful clinically.

cap ping. 1. Covering. 2. The aggregation at one end of a cell of surface antigens that have been bound and cross-linked by antibodies; this cap is then endocytosed by the cell.

direct pulp c., a procedure for covering and protecting an ex-

indirect pulp c., the application of a suspension of calcium hydroxide to a thin layer of dentin overlying the pulp (near exposure) in order to stimulate secondary dentin formation and protect

Capps, Joseph A., U.S. physician, 1872-1964. SEE C. reflex.

cap rate (kap'rat). A salt or ester of capric acid.

cap re o my cin sul fate (kap'rē-ō-mī'sin). Sulfate salt of the cyclic peptide antibiotic obtained from Streptomyces capreolus, used in the treatment of tuberculosis.

n-cap ric ac id (kap rik). A fatty acid found among the hydrolysis products of fat in goat's milk, cow's milk, and other substances. Cf. n-caproic acid, caprylic acid. syn n-decanoic acid.

ca pril o quism (kă-pril'ō-kwizm). syn egophony. [L. caper, goat, + loquor, to speak]

cap rin (kap'rin). One of the substances found in butter upon which its flavor depends, SYN decanoin, glyceryl tricaprate.

cap rine (kă'prīn). Relating to goats; goatlike. [L. caprinus, of

Cap ri pox vi rus (kap ri-poks-vī rus). The genus of Poxviridae that includes the viruses of sheep-pox and goatpox. [L. capra,

cap ri zant (kap'ri-zant). Bounding; leaping; denoting a form of pulse beat. [Fr., leaping, fr. L. caper, goat]

cap-ro-ate (kap'rō-āt). 1. A salt or ester of n-caproic acid. 2 USAN-approved contraction for hexanoate, CH₃(CH₂)₄COO

n-ca pro ic ac id (kap-ro'ik). A fatty acid found among the hydrolysis products of fat in butter, coconut oil, and some other substances. syn n-hexanoic acid.

cap·ro·yl (kap'rō-il). The acyl radical of caproic acid. SYN hexa-

cap·ro·y·late (kap'rō-i-lāt). A salt or ester of caproic acid. sm

cap-ry-late (kap'ri-lāt). A salt or ester of caprylic acid. s_ns

ca prylic ac id (kap-ril'ik). A fatty acid found among the hydrolysis products of fat in butter, coconut oil, and other substances. syn octanoic acid.

cap sa i cin (kap-sā'i-sin). Alkaloidal principle in the fruits of various species of Capsicum, with the same uses as capsicum. depletes substance P from sensory nerve endings; Sometimes used for pain in postherpetic neuralgia.

cap si cin (kap'si-sin). A yellowish red oleoresin containing active principle of capsicum.

cap si cum (kap'si-kum). Cayenne, African, or red pepper, the dried ripe fruit of Capsicum frutescens (family Solanaceae); used as a carminative, gastrointestinal stimulant, and externally as a rubefacient.

cap·sid (kap'sid). SEE virion.

cap so mer, cap so mere (kap'sō-mēr). A subunit of the prote coat or capsid of a virus particle. SEE ALSO hexon, penton, virio

cap su la, gen. and pl. cap su lae (kap soo-lă, -lē) [TA]. 1. su capsule (2). [L. dim. of capsa, a chest or box]

c. adiposa perirenalis [TA],

c. adipo'sa re'nis, syn paranephric fat.

c. articula'ris [TA], syn joint capsule.

c. articula'ris cricoarytenoi'dea [TA], syn capsule of cricoary

c. articula'ris cricothyroi'dea [TA], syn capsule of cricothyroi

c. bul'bi, syn fascial sheath of eyeball.

c. cor'dis, syn pericardium.

c. exter'na [TA], syn external capsule.

c. extre'ma [TA], syn extreme capsule.

c. fibro'sa, syn fibrous capsule. c. fibro'sa glan'dulae thyroi'deae [TA], syn fibrous capsuled

c. fibro'sa per'ivascula'ris, syn fibrous capsule of liver (1).

c. fibro'sa re'nis [TA], syn fibrous capsule of kidney.

c. glomer'uli, syn glomerular capsule.

c. inter'na [TA], syn internal capsule.

c. len'tis [TA], SYN capsule of lens.

c. li'enis [TA], syn fibrous capsule of spleen.

c. vasculo'sa len'tis, in the embryo, the vascular mesenchy capsule that invests the lens of the eye; the vessels of the part of the capsule are branches of the hyaloid artery; those of superficial part are derived from the anterior ciliary arteries; mally all the vessels are atrophied by the end of the eighth man of intrauterine life.

cap·su·lar (kap'soo-lăr). Relating to any capsule.

cap su la tion (kap-soo-lā'shun). Enclosure in a capsule.

cap sule (kap sool) [TA]. 1. A membranous structure, usudense collagenous connective tissue, that envelops an organ joint, or any other part. 2. An anatomic structure resembling capsule or envelope. SYN capsula (1) [TA]. 3. A fibrous tis layer enveloping an organ or a tumor, especially if benign solid dosage form in which a drug is enclosed in either a hand soft soluble container or "shell" of a suitable form of gelatin. hyaline polysaccharide coating around a fungal or bacterial Bacteria may also have a polypeptide c. or a slime layer and the cell. [L. capsula, dim. of capsa, box]

adipose c., SYN paranephric fat.

adrenal c., SYN suprarenal gland.

articular c., *official alternate term for joint c.

abiliary c. soditory C., S ecterial c., er the surfac becteria are 1 because the fo Bonnet c., the Bowman c., S rood c.'s, sn hydatid cyst cartilage c., rix in hya cres resultin domuco prote aicoarytenoi e of cricoary between the a: is cricoarytes cricothyroid c of cricothy. oid joint. SY: cid articular Crosby c., an eroral biopsy sucked into aystalline c.. external c. [T destrum fro extremity of the lemina.

lenticular extreme c. [] from the corticopetal a capsula extrer. C, SYN fa:

tity, renal c.. mrous c. [T/ of an orga capsula fibros.

Prous artice trous c. of Maney, SYN C Brous c. of l the outer en, and bile **Ebrosa** periva c. surroui **with** sentae of lobule,

Mreus c. of Contining col h Kenis [TA], **Popria** lienis s c. of gland. sy

reta c., sy leon c., sy merular c of an II ocytes that the tubu **c**:(1), N **€**(c.[T/ ing the **m). I**t c

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hemical substances cted words or syll-ble mical structural mer om the name. Water (.). The s. n. of hister lamine, which indicate ydrogen atom of ethyl drogen around tached to an amine atom. Carbolic acid (14) e) are, systematically, ALSO semisystematic

nce.
tés. see Internation

hŭn, sis-tem'ă-ti-).

ystem; specifically stinguished from any com-

ng a system; denoting the mbol for thyroxine. In organ. an organ.

he heart, especially of the heart in the heart, especially of the heart iven through the action in the heart i. systolē, a contraction

in the radial pulse the

uricular s.

T complex (i.e., from of the second heart

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occurring during!

An apparatus for deter ion. 2. An instrum ole + G. metron, me

r cramp in the call a hard ball. [G. 40]

vgv. whole, as opposed whole, who is a supposed by study of interrelation tions. [G. syzygios,]-

gregarine protozoan gregarine protection cual fusion). 2. Pair ım. [G. syzygios,] m. a yoke]

19th letter of the Greek alphabet, tau; symbol for relaxation

the eighth letter in the Greek alphabet, theta; symbol for

mbol for ribothymidine; tension (T+, increased tension; T-, ished tension); tera-; tesla, the unit of magnetic field th; tritium; threonine; torque; transmittance. 2. As a subrefers to tidal volume. 3. Abbreviation for thoracic vertebra [12]; tocopherol.

symbol for α-tocopherol.

symbol for β-tocopherol.

symbol for γ-tocopherol.

In magnetic resonance, the time for 63% of longitudinal and the chemical environment of the hydrogen nucleus; rotons in fat and in water, in a 1.5T magnet, about 250 msec 13000 msec, respectively. A T1-weighted image will have a at fat signal.

In magnetic resonance, the time for 63% of transverse relaxano occur; the value is a function of magnetic field strength the chemical environment of the hydrogen nucleus; for proin fat and in water, in a 1.5T magnet, about 60 msec and 250 respectively. A T2-weighted image will have a bright water

LT Abbreviation for (2.4,5-trichlorophenoxy)acetic acid. boble for absolute temperature (kelvin).

symbol for temperature midpoint (kelvin); melting point.

6mbol for 3,5,3'-triiodothyronine.

anid (tab'ă-nid). Common name for flies of the family Ta-idae. [L. tabanus, gadfly]

than i dae (tă-ban'i-dē). A family of bloodsucking flies that the genera *Tabanus* (horsefly) and *Chrysops* (deerfly and to fly), which are involved in transmission of several bloodparasites. [L. tabanus, gadfly]

de nus (tă-bā'nŭs). The gadflies and horseflies; a genus of wave on the ECO. The gadflies and horseflies; a genus of the beginning of the company of the property of the p

ne anemia, anthrax, and other diseases. [L. a gadfly] rdil·lo (tah-bar-de'yō). Mexican term for typhus. [Sp., fr. Labardilii, pustules]

itière an-a-to-mique (tab-ah-tē-ār' an-ah-to-mēk'). syn anmic snuffbox. [Fr. snuffbox]

la, pl. ta bel·lae (tă-bel'lă, -lē). A medicated tablet or enge. [L. dim. of tabula, tablet]

😆 (tā'bēz). Progressive wasting or emaciation. [L. a wasting

fan'tum, t. in infants with congenital syphilis.

senter'ica, tuberculosis of the mesenteric and retroperitoneal ph nodes.

scence (ta-bes'ens). The state of progressive wasting away. scent (ta-bes'ent). Characteristic of tabes. [L. tabesco, to away, fr. tabes, a wasting away]

tic (ta-bet'ik). Relating to or suffering from tabes, especially dorsalis. syn tabic, tabid.

et i form (ta-bet'i-form). Resembling tabes, especially tabes ralis. [irreg. formed fr. L. tabes, a wasting, + forma, form]

tab'ik), syn tabetic.

(tab'id). SYN tabetic. [L. tabidus, wasting away] ture (tab-la-choor). The state of division of the cranial s into two plates separated by the diploë. [L. tabula, tablet]

(ta'bl). 1. One of the two plates or laminae, separated by the hoë, into which the cranial bones are divided. 2. An arrangeof data in parallel columns, showing the essential facts in a readily appreciable form. 3. A platform upon which items can be placed. [L. tabula]

Aub-DuBois t., t. of basal metabolic rates in calories per square meter of body surface per hour or day for different ages.

contingency t., a tabular cross-classification of data such that subcategories of one characteristic are indicated in rows (horizontally) and subcategories of another are indicated in columns (vertically).

examining t., a t. on which the patient lies during a medical examination.

external t. of calvaria [TA], the outer compact layer of the cranial bones. syn lamina externa calvaria [TA], lamina externa cranii, outer t. of skull.

Gaffky t., a numerical rating for the classification of tuberculosis according to the number of tubercle bacilli in the sputum, ranging from 1 (one to four organisms in the whole preparation) to 9 (an average of 100 per field), syn Gaffky scale.

inner t. of skull, syn internal t. of calvaria.

internal t. of calvaria [TA], the inner compact layer of the cranial bones. syn lamina interna calvariae [TA], inner t. of skull, lamina interna cranii.

life t., a representation of the probable years of survivorship of a defined population of subjects; since survivorship is changed by new methods of prevention or treatment, a diachronic study is commonly used because the main interest lies in the composite structure of the current population. (In the summarizing technique used to describe the pattern of mortality and survival in a population, survivors to age x are denoted by the symbol lx and the expectation of life at age x is denoted by the symbol x.)

occlusal t., the occlusal or grinding surfaces of the bicuspid and molar teeth.

operating t., a t. on which the patient lies during a surgical operation.

outer t. of skull, syn external t. of calvaria.

tilt t., a t. with a top capable of being rotated on its transverse axis so that a patient lying upon it can be brought into the erect position as desired; used in experimental investigation and in physical therapy.

vitreous t., the inner t. of one of the cranial bones; it is more compact and harder than the outer t. syn lamina interna ossium cranii.

ta-ble-spoon (tā'bl-spoon). A large spoon, used as a measure of the dose of a medicine, equivalent to about 4 fluidrams or $\frac{1}{2}$ fluidounce or 15 ml.

tab-let. A solid dosage form containing medicinal substances with or without suitable diluents; it may vary in shape, size, and weight, and may be classed according to the method of manufacture, as compressed t. syn tabule. [Fr. tablette, L. tabula]

buccal t., usually a small, flat t. intended to be inserted in the buccal pouch, where the active ingredient is absorbed directly through the oral mucosa; such a t. dissolves or erodes slowly.

compressed t., a t. prepared, usually as a large-scale production, by means of great pressure; most compressed t.'s consist of the active ingredient and a diluent, binder, disintegrator, and lubri-

dispensing t., a t. prepared by molding or by compression; used by the dispensing pharmacist to obtain certain potent substances in a convenient form for accurate compounding. Formerly used to

△ Combining Forms

Indicates term is illustrated, see Illustration Index

SYN Synonym

Cf. Compare

[NA] Nomina Anatomica

[TA] Terminologia Anatomica

☆ Official alternate Terminologia Anatomica term

[MIM] Mendelian Inheritance in Man

C.I. Colour Index

High Profile Term

